

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The rice crop of Louisiana this year is estimated at 250,000 barrels. Last year's crop amounted to 100,000 barrels.

The bee is said to be a resident of any climate of the globe. It will prosper in hollow trees in Canada, where mercury will freeze in the open air, as well as at the equator.

According to the Cincinnati Enquirer, Garfield had eight thousand popular votes less than Hancock for the Presidency. This does not affect in the least degree his right to the office, as there is no dispute that he received the greatest number of electoral votes.

The Omaha Herald says: "The church makes a great mistake in not allowing religion and pleasure to swap occasionally." The Herald makes a great mistake in separating them so that a "swap" becomes necessary. Religion ought not to be distinct from pleasure, and pleasure should never be outside of religion.

Habit is a cable. We weave the thread of it every day, and at length we cannot break it. The chains of habit are generally too strong to be felt, until they are too strong to be broken. To one who murmured because he rebuked him for a small matter, Plato replied: "Custom is no small matter. A custom or habit of life does frequently alter the natural inclination for good or evil."

Farmers' take notice. Fourteen years ago, J. M. Sterling, of Monroe, Michigan, placed two gate posts, of white oak, in front of his residence. When they were set he bored into the top of each, with a nail and a half an inch, a hole three inches deep, filled it with common salt, tightly plugged it, and capped the post. A recent examination of the posts proved that they were sound, from top to bottom, when they were placed in position.

A remarkable discovery has been made by Mr. Alexander Adams, one of the technical officers of the English postoffice telegraph department. It is the existence of electric tides in telegraph circuits. By long continued and careful observations he has determined distinct variations of strength in those earth currents which are invariably present on all telegraph wires, following the different diurnal positions of the moon with respect to the earth.

Don't lick too many postage stamps. A young man in Keosau, New Hampshire, it is said, has recently been quite severely poisoned by corrosive sublimate contained in the muckage upon postage stamps, which he moistened with his tongue as he stuck them upon some two hundred envelopes. The poison had been taken in sufficient quantities to produce violent pains in the abdomen and limbs, and other symptoms of quite an alarming nature. The young man was confined to his bed for some days.

Preliminary excavations have been made on the French and the English shores, at either end of the projected tunnel under the British Channel, to determine the practicability of the long-talked-of scheme for connecting the two countries by submarine railway. The engineers speak hopefully of success. One of the main points to be determined is the length and condition as regards porosity to water, of the stratum of grey chalk stretching from the English side, and through which the tunnel is to be bored.

The American Hebrew (New York) has this hit: "At last we have a suggestion to the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, a true field of usefulness. It should resolve itself into a Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Christian Missionaries. The latter, in which Rev. C. T. Woodruff, President of the City Mission Society, threatens the Rev. M. E. French with the loss of his position if he will not commit perjury; is starting evidence of lack of morality and honesty—requiring, we believe, for any Christian gentleman, even though he be not engaged in saving souls."

A dispatch from Los Angeles says: "A great discovery has been made on the Mojave desert, which has destined to revolutionize viticulture in Southern California. It has been found that grape cuttings inserted in the trunk of the cactus on the desert grow and thrive as vigorously as in cultivated lands. This fact is of great importance to the people. By the use of a chisel, a man can plant a large vineyard in a day, and the vine so planted will climb the cactus and grow luxuriously without cultivation or irrigation. The dry, hot sands of the desert will afford a fine place for drying raisins. In addition to grapes it has been proved that melons, cucumbers and tomatoes will grow from cactus stock, so that the desert may soon bloom as the rose." Our friends in Southern Utah, Arizona and New Mexico should take notice.

WHERE ARE THE CHAMPIONS OF "SOCIAL ORDER?"

The lawless condition of affairs at Silver Reef ought not to be permitted to continue. Laws are made for the protection of the people, and officers are appointed and paid to execute the laws. Silver Reef is in the jurisdiction of the judicial and executive powers of this Territory, and ought not to be allowed to

remain in a state of anarchy. The act of mobocracy by which Supt. Allen, of the Stormont mine was forced to leave town at five minutes notice, his appeal for three hours time to arrange being disregarded, cannot be endorsed on any principle of justice or expediency. Those whose duty it is, to see that the laws are enforced ought to, take cognizance of the turbulent state of affairs at the Reef and adopt measures for the establishment of order and the preservation of the peace.

Supposing those riotous miners who have turned law-abiding gentlemen out of their homes and banished them from the place of their lawful business had been "Mormons." Is it likely that they would have been permitted to continue in illegal control of the place and the lives and property of the citizens? We think not. If there had been anything connected with "Mormonism" in that disgraceful affair, a gubernatorial proclamation would have at once been promulgated, the aid of the military would have been invoked, and the news would have been flashed to every part of the Union that the "Mormons" were in rebellion.

If the Federal officials here should learn of a case of "Mormon" infraction of the anti-polygamy act, with pretty fair evidence to establish the charge, with what zeal they would exert themselves to effect the conviction and punishment of the offender, and how eager some of them would be to let the whole world know of their energy in "upholding the majesty of the law." But at the Reef are hundreds of men banded together for an unlawful purpose, who have interfered with the liberty of citizens and committed overt acts against peace and good order. But nothing is done either to quell the disturbance or punish the rioters. Why? Simply because they are not "Mormons." That is the only reason why the law is suffered to be set at defiance, and peaceable citizens are driven from their homes without redress. It shows that the fuss made about "vindicating the law," and teaching the "Mormons" submission to the law and all that kind of cheap talk, is nothing but sham and pretense, but vain pretense to hide the spirit of persecution and intolerance which burn in the bosoms of the pretended champions of social order and "Christian civilization."

A SPECIMEN ANTI-"MORMON" PERJURY.

CLEMATISHAW, of unvarying Salt Lake notoriety, has been figuring again in court at San Francisco. This time he appeared as a witness in the trial of young Kalkoh for the murder of Chase. De Young, being brought out of jail by the defense, for the purpose of making it appear that De Young fired the first shot, it will be remembered that Clematishaw was convicted of perjury. In his cross-examination on the Kalkoh trial, he made several contradictory statements, and being questioned about his Salt Lake experience, gave under oath, the following testimony as reported in the Chronicle:

Q.—What was your purpose in leaving Salt Lake City? A.—Well, certain actions that took place between myself and the Mormon Latter day Kingdom.

Q.—What transactions with the Mormon Latter-day Kingdom induced you to leave? A.—Well, the transaction on my part was, that I bucked against the polygamy question, and the one-man power, against tyranny and all the corrupt practices that I knew, perfectly, existed there; and in return they harassed and persecuted me.

Q.—How did they harass and persecute you? A.—Well, by trying to blast my character and ruin my business.

Q.—How did they try to blast your character and ruin your business? A.—Had me arrested on false charges, but they could never make them stick.

Q.—False charges of what? A.—Of civil suits.

Q.—False charges of what? A.—Charges of burglary and so on.

Q.—Burglary? Is that all? Well, then, how is it that the Mormons have such hostility towards you? Were you a Mormon? A.—I was a Mormon, and I was what they termed an apostate Mormon; I sheltered apostate Mormons, and took the side of right and liberty.

Q.—You were first a Mormon and then an apostate? A.—Yes, after I found out their actions after, which I was ignorant of when I joined the Church; after that I came to San Francisco.

Q.—Well, what name did you bear in Salt Lake? A.—I bore the name of Clematishaw.

Q.—What name did you bear in San Francisco? A.—I bore the name of Watson, and another name was Brown.

Q.—Any other name? A.—Well, I might have had another name, but I have forgotten it.

Q.—Jones or Wilson? A.—No.

Q.—Well, how is it that you came to change your name when you left Salt Lake? A.—Well, because I was harassed by these Mormon Deacons, I didn't want them to know where I was.

Being questioned about his early life, he said:

"There was an arrangement between my parents and myself, I got a little wild, and careless about correspondence, I joined the army, and that further divided us, at my return we were prejudiced against the army; I joined the Mormon Church, and that further estranged me from my parents; they looked upon the Mormon Church with disgust at Salt Lake City I conducted a large business and employed a large number of men; when I bucked against polygamy and the one-man power at Salt Lake, I got the higher powers down on me, and they persecuted me criminally, although I was innocent of any crime; they brought civil suits to bear on me and my business; I had a contract not on the currency principle, but by giving orders from one man to another; these orders they bought up, and were presented to me for cash payment, which, of course, I was unable to pay; they then prosecuted me in the civil courts, and finally they would me right up; and not only that, I had a very extensive business, everything landed just; I had a large number of men, and was subjected to the persecution that I was hunted and hounded worse than any fox has ever been; as the time drew near, I was thinking that I would like to see Australia and to see what kind of a country this was, as in some future time settle here, if the country suited me."

It is on the testimony of just such persons as Clematishaw that the famous stories about "Denison" and "persecution of apostates" are paid for in the world. No

gates who have joined the "Mormon" Church and found that it was no place for their kind, have been so soon as their villages have been discovered, and then trumped up just such stories as that told by this convicted false-swearer. It is well known that Clematishaw, who was under the gravest suspicion here, of arson, larceny and burglary, but against whom evidence was not positive enough to convict, tried to maintain his connection with the Church till the last, was never known to place himself in antagonism to polygamy or any other tenet of the people here, and when he left gave out that he was going to England to get property coming to him, by which he intended to pay the liabilities he had contracted.

When the papers here let a little daylight into his doings, after he absconded, some "gullible" persons to whom he was indebted were indignant, because they still believed in his pretensions. But to-day we do not think there is a person, "Mormon" or Gentile, who would believe a statement from Clematishaw under any kind of an oath. And the defense in the Kalkoh trial are in pretty bad straits when they need the support of such a scoundrel's testimony. However, he is a pretty good sample of the kind of beings who manufacture anti-"Mormon" horrors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WEEKEND UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, 8.—A large number of republicans occupied seats in the Senate to-day, and the galleries were full. And Kirkwood announced that their resignations had been forwarded. At 12:20 a message from the President was announced, and the Senate went into executive session on motion of Bayard. After confirming Goff, Richmond and Frisbie, adjourned. Frisbie and Richmond were nominations of Hayes.

AMERICAN.

"MORMONS" INTERVIEWED.

Hon. F. Little and John Sharp on Utah Affairs.

NEW YORK, 8.—The Tribune has interviewed some "Mormons" now here. F. Little, mayor of Salt Lake City, a polygamist, said: Polygamy is not increasing. There are a few who marry more than one woman, but the far greater number do not, because they respect the law. As one man said, it is a great mistake. But when you speak of the United States government attempting to remove the "Mormons," why do you scare worth a cent. You must remember that we have nearly 200,000 people scattered along some 500 miles, who are prosperous, contented and law-abiding. A large amount of wealth is represented, and it would be a pretty serious undertaking to break up the community. I do not say what would happen, but I do not think the government will attempt any such thing. The trouble is just this: The government does not send men who are fit to fill the positions to which they are nominated. I speak not now of the few educated gentlemen who have the respect of the people, but of the majority are very different. The salaries are such that as a rule only broken-down politicians come to Utah. In our courts millions and millions of dollars are annually involved in mining claims which the government is passing over these courts frequently hold their hands behind their backs because all they care for is to make money so as to return east. If the government would appoint men who live among us, who perhaps may have a little business and are interested in city matters, it would be better. I don't mean the "Mormons," but respectable men who live among us. It is a mistaken idea in the east that a man can go to Salt Lake City and marry many women as he wants to marry. Unless he is a respectable man, who is likely to support his wife and his children, the Church will not allow him to marry a second wife, and he cannot have two wives unless his position is supported by our Church. But in speaking of polygamy, I just want to tell you the fact, that an adulterer cannot live among us. If you will grant that polygamy is virtuous, there are no more virtuous people on the face of the earth than we are. Our children are well cared for and properly educated, while such a thing as a waif is unheard of. Bishop John Sharp, one of the leaders of the "Mormon" church here, the reporter, on one side of the case is just this: Governor Murray granted the certificate to Campbell, who had about 1,500 votes, instead of giving it Cannon who had about 18,000, on the ground that the latter was not a citizen of the United States. By this action Murray we claim has violated the law and taken our rights from us. The law plainly says that the Governor is to count the votes and give the certificate to the man receiving the greatest number, and leaves to Congress the power to decide whether a man is eligible or not. Cannon has already served a term of years, and it was the duty of Congress to declare him an improper person, not the Governor of the Territory.

THE LATTER DAY KINGDOM.

The Sun's Washington special says: Grant has been in consultation with the stalwart republicans at Willard's to-night. His arrival was known only to Conkling, Arthur, Don Cameron and a few others. The Cabinet has it is understood, displeased the Conkling men. They believe now that the price demanded by Blaine for his support at the critical moment in Chicago was accepted and Conkling paid.

The Times' Washington special says: A delegation from Colorado, representing every county in the State, and headed by Senators Teller and Hill to Representative Belford, called at the White House this afternoon to see Gen. Grant.

The callers were introduced to the President by Belford, who explained that they had travelled 2,500 miles for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies at Friday last, and that not one of them was seeking office. After leaving the White House, the delegation repaired to the headquarters, organized a Colorado club and elected Belford president. Belford addressed the club, and alluding to the great silver interest of Colorado declared that the time had come when the people of that State must stand together just as the people of Pennsylvania did, and all together for their political interests.

Representative Cameron, who has been offered and has accepted the French mission, Pearson being James son-in-law, will not be a candidate for New York Governor, and will not be a candidate for the United States Senate. Cameron is a native of Pennsylvania, and will be recalled. Representative Monroe, of Ohio, wants Blaine. Not

standing Winson voted for the silver bill, his views on that subject being singularly in accord with those of Sherman.

The Herald's Washington special says: Ex-Congressman Furber of Illinois, who is said to be an applicant for the Mexican mission, says himself that he has no such ambition, but would like to go to Cuba, which in his opinion is as foreign a country as he would care to live in. Notwithstanding the alleged objection by Postmaster General James to Pearson's appointment as assistant postmaster on account of his being James' son-in-law. There was a printer and died in California in 1850.

Shipping Disaster.

The Tribune says: In coming vessels report exceptionally severe weather. Pietro Sala, sole survivor of the steamship, which was wrecked yesterday morning at the Italian consulate to a prolonged examination as to the details of the disaster. His statements were taken down in writing to which he affixed his signature. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest privacy, but a Tribune reporter learned that meeting did not last for four days and not in harmony with the account the first gave.

The Italian bark Giuseppe Caputo, from this port for Bordeaux with a cargo of 285,107 bushels of wheat in bulk, October 18, has not been heard of since she is feared lost. She was commanded by Captain Ansaldo, and had a crew of 14 men.

The Italian bark Iva is missing. She sailed from this port for Trieste with a cargo of oil, September 21st, and had a crew of 14 men, and a crew of 15 men; she was formerly the American brig Mary Goodell.

An Anshamed Irishman.

A London dispatch says: A letter from Patrick J. Smith, home ruler of Tipperary, to the Tipperary, was read at the land league meeting at Tralee, on Sunday. In answer to the question of the land league, Smith said: The policy of the land league is stupid and impractical. It has sacrificed the justice of the cause, and dishonored the cause. When I see Irish women go to the modesty becoming their sex, and when I read of imbecile counsels promulgated one day from public platforms and withdrawn the next, I hang my head for shame as an Irishman.

What Weather?

CHICAGO, 8.—Last night an inch of snow fell in the city, but quickly melted; the high barometer about the city is rapidly diminishing in size. This morning the snow blockade on the railroads is about over, and the regular time is being made by most of the trunk lines. The cross roads still experience great delay, and the snow storm which covered the ground to four to six inches deep in some parts of the north-west, still further retards traffic. Yesterday a dispatch from Pierre, Dakota, stated that the first train from Chicago for that city arrived on Saturday, and it is calculated that half the cattle in that section have perished of cold and starvation. Many points received the first mail yesterday since the storm began last Wednesday.

A Dreadful Accident.

MILWAUKEE, 8.—This morning, the Republican and News obtained information that an engine on the Chicago and North Western Railway, had run into a gang of shovellers at Shapler, near Janesville and killed twelve men. It was heard yesterday afternoon that an accident had occurred, killing seven men, but the railroad officials denied that any accident had occurred. Telegrams could not be sent from Janesville and later, the C. & N. W. officers pronounced the report a canard. This a. m. they acknowledged a slight accident had occurred, but will not give particulars.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The President nominated Nathan Goff, Jr., United States attorney for West Virginia; Louis Richmond, of Rhode Island, consular general at Rome, as United States consul at Rome; Frisbie, of Michigan, at Rheims; P. M. Eden, of Nevada, at Guayaquil, Albert B. Jones, D. C., at Rouen, Edward Backus, Ill., at Peru, George C. Talaro, at La Union, John A. Halderman, of Kansas, at Bangkok, Abbott L. Dorn, of Alaska, India, and Jas. F. Jones, of N. Y., at Nueva Leonia.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Gen. Grant called on Pres. Garfield this morning.

The police of Dublin have instructions to enforce the coercion act to-day.

On Sunday night a fire destroyed 10 buildings in Bolivar, Tenn., loss \$25,000.

The exodus of French Canadian operatives from Quebec to the United States continues.

A Natal special says: Coyvros with provisions have started for the beleaguered garrison.

It is doubtful if the democratic senators will complete their organization of the committees to-day.

Three thousand six hundred inhabitants of Casamaccias, on the island of Ischia, are without shelter.

The German Socialist mass meeting, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last night, was attended by about 4,000 persons.

Assemblyman Malone, of Malone, N. J., poisoned himself. Cause, nervous prostration brought on by overwork.

Justice Beany, opening the Clare, Ireland, assizes to-day, strongly condemned "Boycotting" and riots at serving process.

An extra session be called it will be to pass the funding bill. Pres. Garfield does not want an extra session if it can be avoided.

Twenty vessels have been wrecked on the coast of Forfar, Kincardine and Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and nearly 200 persons drowned.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria prevail to an alarming extent at Fort Henry, Canada. Several families have lost all their children.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Washakie and Cheyenne R.R. Co. of that city, was held this morning.

Cornel Crump said his dispatch to England regarding the hog cholera, related only to Illinois, and was founded on supposed official figures.

In the Wisconsin legislature there seems to be great probability that Angus M. Cameron will be elected to succeed the late Senator Carpenter.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

OPERA SEASON.

TUESDAY EVENING MARCH 15,

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